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It is the quality, not the identity, of the microscopic fact that gives offense. What are the facts of science? Conventions, says Poincaré; metaphysical entities, says Russell; preconceptions, says Veblen. In other words they are very like the ordinary facts of life—like the season's crop of profiteers and presidential nominees. There is nothing magical about them except the regard in which they are held.

The presumption is that life contains many things, some reduced to "science" and some not. "The majority of philosophers hold that there are other means to knowledge besides those of natural science" (p. 135). Quite so.

C. E. AYRES

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Sovietism: The A B C of Russian Bolshevism According to the Bolsheviks. By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920. Pp. ix+220. \$2.00.

This book does well what it engages to do, viz., sift such evidence as is available from bolshevist sources in order to give the general public an authentic account of what the bolshevists themselves think bolshevism is. Mr. Walling has little sympathy with the men, like Alonzo E. Taylor, William C. Bullitt, Raymond Robins, and their kind, who virtually assume that bolshevism is to be judged by its utopian hopes rather than by its works and their total effects. He assumes on the contrary that the judgments of value which leading bolshevists have advertised are so repugnant to most Western minds that it is needless to wait for their refutation by the logic of events before condemning them. The book should do much as an antiseptic against the bolshevist poison.

ALBION W. SMALL

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New Towns after the War: An Argument for Garden Cities. By NEW TOWNSMEN. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1919. \$0.60.

A brilliant statement of the housing situation in England with an epigrammatic analysis of the remedies that might be applied should English conservatism be bold enough to realize the dangers that super-urbanism presents.

The book is mainly a plea for the distribution of population, the creation of garden cities with limitations upon populational growth, and